

lina to Mr. Van Buren, and that without it the majority would be against him. They were continually asserting that the question was not considered by the administration members according to its merits, but that every thing in relation to it, was made by them to yield to party considerations, and every thing adopted with a view to the promotion of party purposes.

It has turned out, however, that notwithstanding the friends of the administration are known and admitted to have a large majority in that body, the seat has not been, as it was predicted it would be, given to Mr. Newland. It appears, however, that Mr. Martin, a member from Alabama, who is claimed by the friends of Judge White as a member of their party, and as being friendly to their cause, voted in favor of giving the seat to Mr. Newland; and the Washington Sun denounces him in no measured terms on account of it. The Sun says, "we have it from good authority that Judge Martin was elected as a friend of Judge White, and his vote certainly does seem a little strange;" and Mr. Chapman, one of his colleagues is highly extolled for the reason that "he was found, side by side with Wise and Peyton, contributing his quota of exertion to swell the little minority into a majority, and to defeat the desperate efforts of the Van Buren science, to obtain an ascendancy in the delegation from North Carolina."

Now what does this prove? Simply that the opposition, while they were charging the friends of the administration with voting upon the subject not upon the grounds of the merits of the case, but upon party grounds, but which the result of the vote proves was not the fact, the opposition were voting upon it upon party grounds, and party grounds alone, and not being satisfied with having, by so doing, deprived Mr. Newland of the seat, they denounce one of their party for not having voted with them upon that ground, and place their complaint against him openly and avowedly upon party grounds. Now we put it to any intelligent and honest individual to say if this is not a bare faced piece of impudence as was ever displayed. We really did suppose that if they had no more honesty than to have acted in the manner they have done, they would not have had sufficient impudence to enable them to have made such an open avowal of the fact.

OPPOSITION HONESTY.—The Editor of the New York Evening Star, in noticing the resignation by Mr. Beardsley of New York, of his seat in Congress, in consequence of his having been appointed Attorney General of the State of New York, asks, "why did he postpone his resignation so long? Was it to give a vote which should transfer the State of North Carolina? It must be so—because his resignation immediately followed the decision of that question." The natural conclusion which would be drawn from this statement by one unacquainted with the facts, would be that of Mr. Beardsley was present when the question referred to was taken, and had voted in favor of placing Mr. N. in the seat which was read-referred, by the passage of the resolution declaring that Mr. Graham was not entitled to it.—What then must the public think of the honesty of the editor of the Star, when they understand, as they may do by a reference to the yeas and nays taken upon the occasion, that Mr. Beardsley did not give his vote upon the question. Had he retained his seat in Congress longer than he would otherwise have done, as insinuated by the Star, for the purpose of enabling Mr. Newland to obtain the seat which was occupied by Mr. Graham, he would most undoubtedly have been present, and voted in his favor, when the votes were taken. This, however, was not the case, as we have already stated, and therefore the insinuation of the Star proved to be false. The fact is that had Mr. Beardsley given his vote in favor of Mr. Newland, as the Star insinuates he retained his seat for the purpose of doing, it would have made a tie, and the speaker, if he had been so disposed, might have given his casting vote in his favor, and thereby have secured to Mr. Newland the seat which he lost by a majority of only one vote. The allegation of the Star is therefore not only false, but it is ridiculous, as may be seen by any one who will take the trouble to notice the votes which were given upon the occasion to which reference is made.

THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.
The public are already apprized that Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, some six weeks ago, moved to strike out of the naval appropriation bill, \$67,000 for the Portsmouth navy yard, New Hampshire. Mr. Bell himself spoke four days on his motion, and charged all manner of profligacy and abuse on the administration, of which he was at one time a most unworthy supporter—unworthy he must appear, even in his own eyes, inasmuch as he once countenanced all the wrongs of which he now complains and so vehemently condemns. Mr. Bell, however, resolved to make amends. He moved to cut off the ordinary appropriation to maintain the navy yard at Portsmouth. He made his harangue to empty seats, consuming two-thirds of a week; taking, as a member wittily observed, a day more to deliver himself, than it did the people of France to accomplish a revolution and deliver themselves from their despotic rulers.—Mr. Bell's friends, too, did their duty, and kept up the war of words. The debate was in Committee of the Whole, and could not be arrested by the previous question. At the threshold, Mr. Bell told his friends, that was the place to agitate

the Presidential question; and so they went on Presidential-making in connexion with the navy yard at Portsmouth, until they had wasted nearly six weeks of the session. Mr. Storer, when the House had resolved to sit out the Committee of the Whole, night before last, made a final charge for general Harrison. He read a volume of certificates from sabaterra officers to prove the General's great military chieftain; and after he had accomplished this and told the House that he was very dear to his constituents, (although he had been twice rejected by them for the office of Senator and Representative) he gave way late at night, and the question was at last forced in committee, and the House got possession of the bill. Colonel Lane of Indiana resolved to renew Mr. Bell's motion in the House, where the yeas and nays could be demanded, for the purpose of showing how perfectly frivolous was the question which Mr. Bell had raised to bring a tedious discussion on to waste time, and money too, under pretence of saving it. The motion was made, and the yeas and nays called, when there appeared in favor of Mr. Bell's laborious effort to strike out, \$1A—against it, ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY. Those in favor of it were, C. ALLAN, GRAVES, HARDIN, LUKE LEA, PEARCE of Maryland, and WISE!!!!!! Mr. Bell sat in front of the Speaker, hung his head, and declined voting.

ORDINARY MILITIA DUTY.—A discussion has originated relative to the meaning of this phrase in our militia law; and an incorrect report of a case in the 4th volume of "McCord's Reports" has induced an erroneous impression on the subject.—The case is thus briefly noted in the book referred to—"State vs. Collector of Militia Fines."—The Act of Assembly exempting certain persons from the performance of "ordinary militia duty," only exempts them from company parades." On reference, however, to the original manuscript decision, in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals in this city, we find that the Reporter stated a decision to be exactly the reverse of what it was. The manuscript case (and of its identity with the reported one, we are assured by Col. Cross, the Attorney for the Relator, and by correspondence of dates) was an application for a Prohibition *ex Relatore* JOSHUA LOCKWOOD, vs. the Collector of Militia Fines, to prevent the levying of a Militia Fine, for default, at a Regimental muster, against the Relator, who was a Bank officer, exempt from "ordinary militia duty." Judge RICHARDSON, before whom the motion for the prohibition was made, refused to grant it, construing the phrase in question as the Reporter has stated. The Court of Appeals in Feb. 1826, Judge D. JOHNSON delivering the opinion of the Court, and Judges NORR and COLCOCK concurring, reversed Judge RICHARDSON'S decision and ordered the Prohibition expressly on the ground, that ordinary militia duty included as well Battalion and Regimental musters, as Company Parades.

Domestic.

Office Savannah Georgia, }
April 10. }

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.
By the steamer packet Florida, Captain Hubbard, arrived yesterday afternoon from Picolata, via Jacksonville, &c. we received the Jacksonville Courier of Thursday last, from which we make extracts. We since received by the Dolphin, Captain Penneyer, arrived this morning from Picolata, a letter dated last Wednesday, which will be found below. We must wait patiently the tidings by the next boat. We trust that they will be auspicious.

"PICOLATA, APRIL 6.
I did intend to write to you at some length by the Florida, but she comes, and goes off, giving us no time to write. We have no news whatever from the army since it left Fort Drane, and are therefore apprehensive that our troops have gone to Tampa without finding the enemy. One thing is certain, the passage of the Wachacochee has not been disputed, nor has any battle been fought in that vicinity, or we would have been apprized of it.

"The centre of the army, detached from Fort Drane in two columns, with the provisions, &c. between them, the right column under the command of General Smith of Louisiana, and the left commanded by Col. Bankhead. Every precaution was taken to guard against surprise. Gen. Eustis' column marched from Volusia, and Col Lindsay's from Tampa, about the same time that they army left Fort Drane.

"Florida is the worst country in the world to make war in. No supplies—no means of transportation.

"If I can get any thing authentic, I will write you by the next boat."
(From the Jacksonville Courier, April 7.)

The War.—Nothing definite has been heard from Gen. Scott since the report of his cannon announced his arrival at the Wachacochee, on the 29th ult. Shortly after the troops left Fort Drane, the Indians burnt the place of Mr. Brooks, about four miles from the Fort. From the latest accounts, it would appear that the Indians are scattering. Trails have been discovered leading in different directions from the nation. They recently stole four or five horses from Col. G. Humphreys, near Mission, and have driven off several cattle. Should the Indians separate into straggling parties, it will be impossible to remove them this spring, & we shall be the prey of a roving enemy, driven to desperation by the prospects before them, by hunger and starvation, or death. Total ruin must await the citizens of Alachua, unless Government come to their relief.

Mr. Lowe, who arrived from Alachua last evening, brings the news that C. L. Lindsay met the Indians a few miles the other side of the Wachacochee, before he had joined Gen. Scott. Col. Lindsay fired upon the Indians, who, after returning the fire, fled to the hammock. Thirty Indians were found dead. Only one white man was killed. Further particulars, and the consequences of this engagement, we are unable to learn.

The steamer Santee reached this place last night. It left Volusia Sunday morning. Nothing had been heard from Gen. Eustis since the day after he left Volusia.

ing the Indians is not "what it was cracked up to be."

Brig. Gen. Pope has been honorably discharged from the service of the United States by Major Gen. Macomb, their being no need of so large a force from Georgia as a brigade.

We learn, moreover, that Col. Crane is instructed to discharge likewise the Battalion of mounted infantry under Maj. Ross, which reached Newmansville on Tuesday evening, and is daily expected at Picolata, from the same State, as soon as it shall arrive. Its service in Florida not being required, commanding officers in Florida not being required.

Gen. Pope, with those of his staff, who have not already left, will leave this evening, in the Florida, for Savannah.

By the arrival of the Dolphin, from St. Augustine, we learn that Gen. Macomb left for Tampa Bay yesterday.

THE JOURNAL:
CAMDEN, APRIL 16, 1836.

We invite the attention of our readers to the Report of the Masonry Society connected with the South Carolina Conference, made and adopted at its late meeting in Charleston, in February last. It will be seen by this paper that much good has been, and is likely to be effected, by the efforts of those engaged in this work, and it is partly for the purpose of showing the result of the labors of the Missionaries that we have given the Report a place in our columns. We had however, another object in view, that of giving the public the sentiments of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the subject of slavery. This Report being made at a time when this subject was agitating the country from one end to the other, the society thought proper to embody their sentiments, and those sentiments were adopted by the conference. The opinions pronounced by them are clear, emphatic, and unequivocal: and such, we think as accords with the scriptures of truth.—they give no countenance to the labors of fanaticism.

FLORIDA.

We have heard nothing from this Territory of interest since our last, and not a word from the Korshaw Volunteers. The extract of a letter which appeared in our last paper, taken from the Columbia Commercial Bulletin, stating that a great battle had been fought, &c. is contradicted, and was no doubt a vile forgery. The miscreant who could perpetrate such a deed deserves himself to be "killed by an Indian."

LARGE SALARY.—The salary of the Cashier of the Citizens Bank, New Orleans, is thirteen thousand dollars, which together with the house furnished him will increase it to \$15,000. Quite a comfortable birth.

Looking over the list of advertised letters as remaining in the Post Office at Baltimore, on the 1st instant, we perceive one with the following curious superscription: PAT "Manos, the little carpenter, that's got a big pair of whiskers, his wife keeps a shop, and is a Jackson man, and votes for the Union, and lives in Harrison street, after living near the market, and works close by."

PAT must be a pretty considerable fellow from the length of his address, and his wife too, must be a very notable body. We are rejoiced to find that she "is a Jackson man, and votes for the Union."

Bills have passed the Senate of the United States admitting both Michigan and Arkansas, as States, into the Union.

VIRGINIA.

The elections in this State are now going on, but the result will not, of course, be known for some time. As far however as the elections have taken place, the administration are evidently gaining strength. This was to be expected, from the course the whigs have pursued in that State, by trampling under foot, the democratic doctrine of the Right of Instruction, a doctrine upon the supremacy of which, depends the vitality of our Republican Government.

We have received the March number of the SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER. Like its predecessors, it contains a fund of original matter, not surpassed, (if equalled) by any other periodical. Among the gems of the number before us, we notice an "Address on the influence of the Federal Republican system of Government, upon Literature, and the Development of Character," by Professor DEW. We especially recommend it to our male friends. We can assure them, that although well calculated to interest the ladies, the Messenger invariably contains a great variety of matter well worth their attention also.

JOSEPH HERR, who died sometime since at the pretended age of 163 years, has turned out as we suspected long ago an arrant impostor. The bill of sale to General WASHINGTON'S father, has all turned out a hoax & a forgery, & the whole concern a thing got up to humbug the community, and thus cheat them of their money.

The Texans have just put forth a declaration of Independence, signed by a number of—very respectable people for ought we know, but they are in bad company, ROBERT PORTER of notorious memory being among them.

MARIED.—On Wednesday evening last, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Mr. J. STACY, Mr. JAMES C. PATE, to Miss JANE HAMILTON, both of this place.

COMMUNICATED.
Departed this life, on Saturday the 9th inst. in the sixty fifth year of his age, BENE BIRNBAUM Esq. at his residence near this place, after the illness of a few days.

Mr. Birnbaum was a native of North Carolina, and came to this town, early after his majority, where he had ever since continued to reside. Endowed by nature with talents of a high grade, he had improved them by study and scribed and close observation on men and things in so great a degree, as to form a Judgment, whose soundness was proverbial, and which no man ever distrusted who had once essayed its strength. In truth, this was the fort of his mind, which was so guarded, that he could rarely be deceived by any action or blinded by any feint. The keenness of his intellect enabled him clearly to elude the mists of Sophistry. The elder portion of this community, his contemporaries, well remember that in the prime of his life, few public measures of importance were undertaken without his judgment being first consulted, and most frequently followed. Often has it been his lot to direct the movements of individuals by the aid of his counsel, as to lay the foundations of their future prosperity in life.

This advice too, was always given with a cheerfulness and liberality that delighted, even tho' his counsels were not adopted.

As a friend and companion, with a pleasant and agreeable manner, and a rich vein of humor which ran through and urged with great brilliancy all his conversation, which bore the tone rather of question and suggestion, than dogmatical positiveness, joined to his strong good sense, judicious observation and an inexhaustible fund of anecdote, he was a delightful indeed.

His friendships were few, but firm and immovable. His upright and integrity were of that high and pure order, which drew from Pope, the expression of that beautiful thought, "an honest man is the chief work of Deity. Among the many actions which are remembered as evincing his integrity, none are more prominent than his management of the complicated interests of a deceased friend for near twenty years, with an exactness and purity of purpose which at once evinced his capacity for business, and gave entire satisfaction to the individuals interested and beautified thereby.

To the poor his heart and hand were always open as those around him will amply testify, who have for years well nigh lived upon his generous charity and open handed benevolence. The distressed always found in him the succor adapted & fully adequate to their wants and necessities. He was eminently an amiable man, which joined to the simplicity and purity of his character, aided by the consistency and harmony of his principles, and the wisdom and integrity of all his actions, placed him in the highest esteem of his fellow citizens, as one of the wisest and most worthy of their number.

Indeed there is no point of his character, but may well be studied with advantage by the young, as a pattern of high excellence, and every way worthy of their deep regard and imitation. He has left us for a better world—and these but remains the proud example of his integrity, virtue and wisdom. While the sages and heroes of the Revolution have well nigh passed from among us, and left but their names and characters as landmarks and beacons of light to guide our footsteps and the connecting links between their generation and ours, are now rapidly being crumbled into dust, it becomes this generation to cherish with a hallowed recollection, and a bright and vivid remembrance the virtues and high and pure example of those through whom we trace our connection with the patriots of that dark and gloomy period. As such Mr. Birnbaum will long be remembered, and his memory be enshrined in the hearts of this community.

An honest man has never lived in vain, and without benefit to the community, while his integrity and virtues are remembered and appreciated.

COTTON MARKET.
COTTON.—This article has been rather lower this week than last, and not so much coming in. We quote 13 1/4 to 19 cents.



[BY AUTHORITY]

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE TWENTY FOURTH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

[PUBLIC, No. 9.]

AN ACT amendatory of "the act for the relief of the sufferers by fire in the city of New York," passed March 19th 1836.

Be enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the operation of the act entitled "An act for the relief of the sufferers by fire in the city of New York" passed the nineteenth day of March last past, shall be, and hereby is limited and confined exclusively to such bonds of the description set forth in said act, as were made and entered into at the custom-house in the city of New York prior to the sixteenth day of December last.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.
APPROVED, April 5, 1836.
ANDREW JACKSON.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has left with Wm. McWillie Esq. for collection, his notes and accounts. Those who are indebted to him are requested to come and settle as soon as possible.

J. D. LEMIERE.
April 10-12-36.

A TEACHER WANTED.

THE Teacher in the Camden Academy being about to resign his charge on account of feeble health, a gentleman of moral character and classical attainments is wanted as his successor.

This situation having been endowed by the legislature is under the fostering care and patronage of a large and respectable society and commands the confidence of the public. The present incumbent realizes for his labor twelve hundred dollars per annum.

Applications may be made to the chairman or either of the undersigned committee, by the 19th May next. No application need be made without ample and satisfactory references (as to capability & moral standing) accompanying the same, and none need apply but a classical scholar and one THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with the Greek and Latin Languages, and capable of instructing in the various branches of an English education.

ABRAHAM DELEON, M. D.
Rev. EDWARD PHILLIPS,
HENRY P. HATFIELD,
WM. REYNOLDS, M. D.
April 16-12-36.

SILKS,

AT NEW YORK COST,
Figured and plain colored Silks, a handsome assortment of the above article suitable for spring will be sold at COST.

ASLO
A few pieces DUFFEL BLANKETS, and NEGRO CLOTHS, will be sold at cost by
H. LEVY. April 2.

MILLENARY,

MRS. CARPENTER & MISS HOLMES, HAVE removed their Millenary store to the house recently occupied by Dr. Reid, three doors below their former residence, where they have just received a handsome assortment of SPRING GOODS, consisting of

STRAW BONNETS
of every kind now fashionable.
Drawn Silk Bonnets, and
Blond Caps, (new patterns.)
BLOND LACES, LACE,
CAMBRIC & MUSLIN INSERTINGS

AND EDGINGS,
INFANTS CAPS, CORDED SKIRTS EMBROIDERED,
Embroidered muslin Caps and Collars,
Elegant Satin Scarfs,
ELEGANT do,

a variety of fancy Handkerchiefs, handsome BELTS, silk and kid GLOVES, all colors, bunches and wreaths of FLOWERS, linglet CURLS, whalebone manilla and eiderdown under SLEAVES, jacobones swiss and book MUSLINS, black and white speckled lace, for VELS, green and white blond for veils, addresses, printed cambrics, black and colored figured silks and shally.

The above, with their usual supply of silks, satins, crapes and ribbons, form a handsome assortment, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms. All orders as usual, executed neatly and fashionably.

P. S. To Rent—the house and store recently occupied by Mrs. C. & H. for particulars enquire of Mrs. C. rent very low.
March 26.—0-3t

A CARD.

THE subscriber avails himself of this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Camden and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage and support they have tendered him, during his residence in this place, and also to inform them that having sold his stock of merchandise to Mr. W. J. GERALD,

who will continue the same business at his old stand, he solicits for that gentleman a continuance of that patronage and support from his customers, confident that no exertions will be spared by him to merit their confidence and give them entire satisfaction.
A. CATONNET.

April 9-11-36.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and customers, that having purchased from Mr. A. CATONNET, his entire stock of merchandise on very liberal terms, and added his own to it—he has removed to that well known stand, corner of Broad and Rutledge Streets, where, preparatory to his laying in an entire new supply he will continue selling

DRY GOODS, FOR CASH, AT COST,
AND GROCERIES, WINES AND CONFECTIONARY, on very reasonable terms.

From his customers, and those of Mr. CATONNET'S, he solicits a continuance of their liberal patronage, which he hopes to merit by close attention to business, and a firm determination, to sell GOODS cheap.

W. J. GERALD.
April 9-11-36.

GROCERIES

AND
COTTON BAGGING.
The subscriber has just received a complete supply of

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Tea, and LOAF SUGAR,
250 pieces Cotton Bagging, &c

ALSO,
DRY GOODS,
Suited to the season,
Superior French and English PRINTS,

Fashionable Spring Goods, for Gentlemen's wear,
Saddlery, Hats, Shoes, and HARDWARE.

On hand a general assortment of Domestic GOODS, consisting of Brown and Bleached SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,
SUPPER DRILL,
7-8 and 4-4 Cotton Osnaburgs,
50 BARRELS N. O. FLOUR,

All of which will be sold low for cash, or on accommodating terms to punctual customers.

Those indebted to M'Cas skill & Rosser, on note or account, for 1833 '4 and '5 are requested to make payment, as it is desirable to close the books of that concern.
P. M'CAS KILL.

April 9-11-36

A NEW ARTICLE.

J. BISHOP & CO
HAVE just received 200 pairs Ladies CLOTH GLIPPERS, made without a STITCH, or any possible means of water penetrating, which the public are invited to examine.
April 9-11-36

